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#1

PLATFORM

OF THE

AMERICAN NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

[redacted]

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An Invitation

LOWER WEST SIDE CONFERENCE ON WIN-THE-WAR LEGISLATION

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American Labor Party

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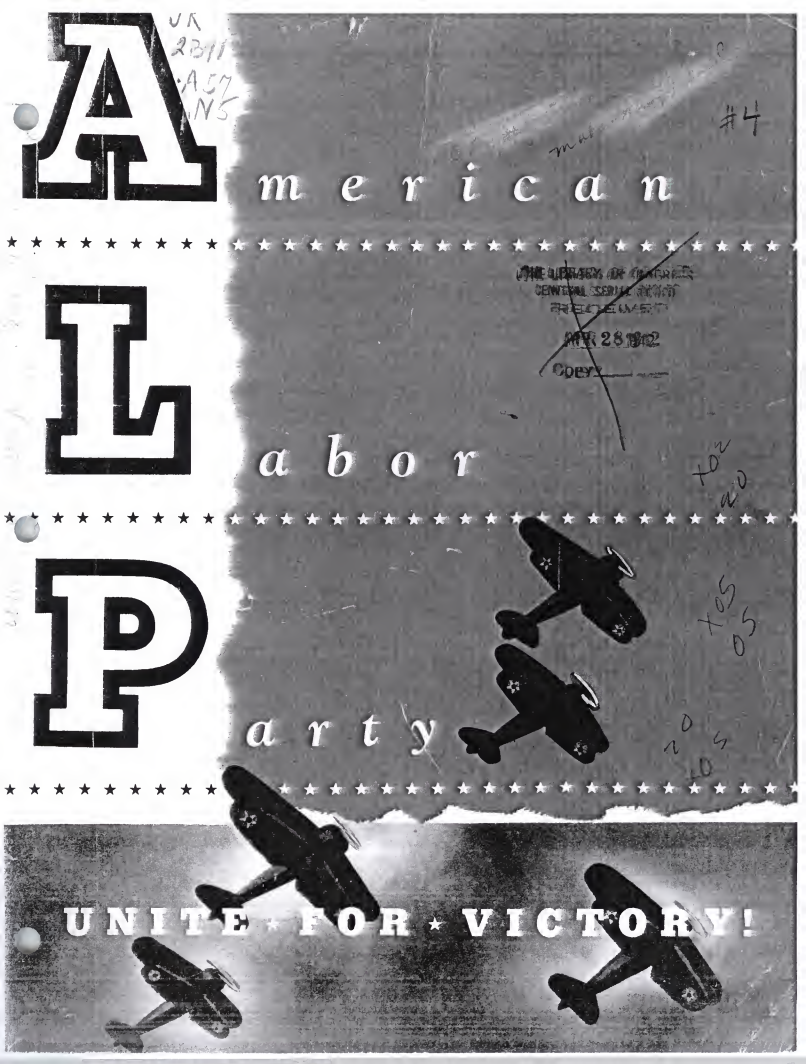

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By L. Kameneff

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Workers (Communist) Party
of America

#6.

The 4th National Convention

Held in Chicago, Ill.,
Aug. 21-30, 1925.

Published by the Daily Worker Publishing Company.

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Why every MINER should be a COMMUNIST

The WORKERS (Communist) PARTY

What it is
What it stands for
Why every MINER should join

By- John Pepper

5¢

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Seven Questions to the Socialist Party

1.—Is it not a fact that in Milwaukee, where the Socialists are in power with Mayor Hoan at the head, the unemployed are clubbed, terrorized and jailed (63 were arrested on March 6th, 1930 and Fred Basset, the leader of the unemployed, was sentenced to jail for one year); relief is as miserable as in any city controlled by Republican or Democratic administrations ($1.31 to unemployed families per week); the unemployed are evicted (1,200 evictions a month); and wages are slashed (10% cut to the city employees)?

—Why did Norman Thomas follow J. P. Morgan in an appeal over the radio supporting the "Black Aid" system, whereby the workers who are still employed were to carry the burden of supporting the unemployed, instead of the bosses and the government?

—Is not this proof that the Socialist Leaders are no different than the Republican and Democratic leaders, that in practice they support the hunger program of the bosses?

2.—Is it not true that the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, dominated by prominent S. P. leaders (Emil Rieve) was the first national union to accept a sweeping wage cut from 35% to 50% and that the officials prevented the workers from resisting such wage cut?

COMMUNIST PARTY BROADCASTS

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The 18th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party

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RADIO ADDRESS BY

EARL BROWDER

General Secretary of the Communist Party

DELIVERED OVER A COAST-TO-COAST NETWORK OF THE NATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING COMPANY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1937

CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY

35 East 12th Street, New York City

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COMMUNIST ELECTION PLATFORM 1938

FOR
JOBS
SECURITY
DEMOCRACY and PEACE

1¢

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"MY FRIENDS"

A Fireside Chat on the War

by

NATIVE SON

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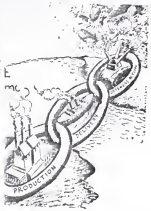
in the COMMUNIST PARTY·U·S·A



Welcome, New Communist Party Member:

'WHAT COMMUNISTS ARE LIKE . . .'

When you read this on the eve of May Day, a day of international solidarity of labor contributed to the world on the initiative of the AFL in 1884, there will be nearly 14,000 new members who joined the Communist Party in a 12-week compaign. **We most warmly welcome you into our Party ranks.** We are confident we can learn much from you. The Party in turn can make you a better and more effective worker and fighter for yourself and family, for the working people and their great trade union movement, for the millions of oppressed national minorities including the Negro people, and for our own America as a nation, to strengthen its alliance with our Soviet and British allies and speed victory in 1943 by immediately invading Europe and destroying Hitler and Hitlerism.

We want you to become an active member of the Party. This will make you a better trade union leader, whether you be a shop steward or a union president. It will make you a better community leader, whether you work in your church, your fraternal organization or your PTA. Membership in our Party—**your Party**—will help make you a better American to carry on your win-the-war activity, whether it be in Civilian Defense, labor-management factory committees, price control committees or nursery school work. **Attendance and participation in your Party Branch discussions will help you in these types of activities.**

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

You will want to know about your Party responsibilities. They are outlined briefly in the Pledge that was attached to your Application Card. But we also want you to know your **rights** and **privileges** so that you can contribute to the democratic working out of decisions regarding policy and activities. Much of this will come in life itself but by now you should have received from your Branch a copy of the Communist Party Constitution and acquainted yourself with your democratic rights and privileges as a member of the Communist Party—which is a politically effective party because of its maximum democracy in making decisions, which when once made, become the united policy of everyone — all pulling together.

You have joined our Party in 1943. But the Communist Party is 24 years old. You will want to know about the history of the American Communist Party. You will want to know about its theory and program—what makes it tick, so to speak—and what is it that makes every fascist, every open shopper, every Negro-baiter and anti-Semite, every opponent of democracy, an enemy of the Communist Party. Through activity, reading, discussions with Party members and especially with the Membership Committee of your Branch much of this will unfold itself. In a concise form, we issued a little pamphlet, entitled **Stages in the**

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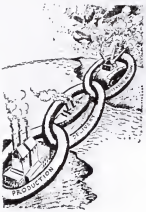

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#16

States' Rights
Constitution Press
Established 1950

THOMAS JAMES NORTON

Comments on Treaties, The Authority of the United States, and Interposition.

In the New Constitution, the Treaty Clause made past agreements and treaties entered into by the Confederation the supreme law in the States as well as in the United States. This was done because the treaty with England closing the Revolutionary War was violated by States which "treated rough" American Tories and Britons remaining in this country. Stay-laws were enacted to prevent such persons from collecting debts, and they were treated unfairly as to property.

Warren loosely refers to those laws in "The Making of the Constitution" (p. 318). He said the Constitution originated in "the evils arising out of State legislation infringing treaties *made by Congress*, trespassing on the rights of other States, and oppressing individuals."

The treaty clause was put into the new Constitution to bind the States individually whereas only the Confederation had been bound before. That was all that was in the Clause when Justice Holmes and associates messed the subject in the Migratory Bird Case.

When the Supreme Court was called upon to consider the treaty between the United States and Canada respecting migratory birds, it should have gone back to 1787 and ascertained what conditions made the writers put a treaty above the constitution and laws of a State. Having found that the conditions respecting the American Tory and the Briton in America had long passed away never to return, it should have dismissed the case. The top rule governing judicial construction required that.

If we had a competent Supreme Court—one made up of Fields, Millers, Brewers, Bradleys and the like, it would in a proper proceeding overrule the *judicial legislation* of Holmes and associates in the Bird case and make a pronouncement clearing the subject of fog.

In Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations" (8th ed. Vol. 1, p. 123) we find this from that master: "The meaning of the Constitution is fixed when it is adopted, and it is not different at any subsequent time when a court has occasion to pass upon it."

In Ex Parte Bain, 121 U. S. 1, the Supreme Court of the United States said this: "We are to place ourselves as nearly as possible in the condition of the men who framed the instrument."

And in South Carolina vs. U. S., 199 U. S. 437, we find the following: "The Constitution is a written instrument. As such its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when adopted, it means now.

In the "American Commonwealth" Lord Bryce adverted to this fixity of our Constitution and named it "rigid", one which "cannot be bent or twisted" by the government—or by any Department thereof, including the Supreme Court. Bryce also praised the writers of the Constitution for having based it on the principle of Agency, on which the business of men is done. Any act done by an agent beyond the particular commitment confided to him is void in law.

Under the principle of Agency, *neither the Congress, nor the President, nor the Supreme Court, nor all of them in concert can (lawfully) change the Constitutional prescription for government of the United States.* So any act by any Department of the Federal Government beyond the specification of authority to it in the Constitution is void. The Supreme Court subverted the Constitution when it applied a dead-letter clause to a condition never dreamt of by the writers of the provisions respecting treaties.

To strike out by amendment the words that gave treaties supreme force in the States in the early days might be the simplest way to remove any excuse for future misunderstanding. But, of course, all our griefs come from Constitutional illiterates in office and their blundering cannot be stopped when they do not know what the Constitution means and continue to "play by ear".

"The Authority of the United States" comes direct from the people. In McCulloch vs. Maryland,(4 Wheaton, 316 (1819), Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Court, said that as the ratifying conventions in the States, consisting of delegates sent by the people, could have rejected the Constitution instead of approving it, the conclusion results that all powers in the Federal Government and its subdivisions pass out of the people to their agents, bound by the specifications in the commitments, as all agents in the world of business are restricted.

The Congress, being the Agency through which

(continued on page 2)

X-JK2391
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#17

States' Rights

Constitution Press

Established 1950

TREATIES ARE NOT LAW

What is the motive of those who "interpret" treaties to be law of the land? And of the "legal fraternity" who echo "Ja"? Upon what subversion do they feed that they would deliberately destroy the nation they are sworn to defend?

Authority to make treaties after the United States began to function as a new entity is in Article 2: "He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." Nothing in that Article or in any other Article states that treaties made by the President and Senate shall be law of the land.

Treaties or agreements between the heads of governments can not be law of their respective lands because the heads of governments are not authorized to make law. Making law is the sole prerogative of the Parliaments of the respective countries. Question the motive or intelligence of those who say otherwise.

Only by legislation can there be law, and only the *whole* Congress has authority to legislate. Art. 1, Sec. 8, 18th delegated power:

"The Congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, *and all other powers* vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, *or in any department or officer thereof.*"

No other department of government, including courts, was given any legislative authority. To have two lawmaking bodies would be an absurdity and the Constitution is not absurd when construed by the right criterion. It only appears absurd when "interpreted" according to the whims of "legalists".

What is in the Constitution that any literate person, understanding the plain English language and rules of grammar cannot comprehend? It was not written in a secret code.

Digest the following from Cyclopedia of Law, Vol. 8, Page 732, and then begin educating your public Agents as they appear to be wholly ignorant of the law they profess to know:

"To ascertain the meaning of a constitution, the first resort in all cases is to the natural signification of the words used, in the order and grammatical arrangement in which the framers placed them; and if thus regarded the words used convey a definite meaning which involves no absurdity and no contradiction between parts of the same writing, then the meaning apparent on the face of the instrument is the one which alone we are at liberty to say was intended to be conveyed."

THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE

Law of the land is of two classes: That which the Constitution framers wrote in the beginning, and legislation which Congress was authorized to write concerning the specific subjects enumerated in Article 1. As Congress today writes legislation to expire when its purpose is served, so the framers of the Constitution wrote laws to expire when their purpose was served.

A literal reading of Article 6 (Supremacy Clause) makes no sense today because parts of it have expired as the Constitution writers *intended.* So, let us go back to 1787 and, by construction and analysis, discover the expired parts and the reason for their expiration.

Paragraph 1 was only a transfer of the Old Confederation's obligations and engagements under the treaties of 1783 to the new United States being formed in 1787. Quote:

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation."

When the several States ratified the new constitution in 1789, assuming the treaties between the Colonies and England, the first paragraph of Article 6 expired. Paragraph 2 then went into effect. Quote :

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, *and all treaties made; or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States,* shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

When all necessary treaties had been remade between England and the new United States government, the dependent clause "or which shall be made" became a dead-letter. It was merely a command for the new Congress to enact the treaties of 1783 into law of the land under the Authority of the new United States.

The phrase "and all treaties made" which referred only to treaties previously made and assumed—not to treaties to be made in the future—became dead-letter when the obligations under treaties made in 1783 were fulfilled. It had served the purpose intended. The live law remaining in Paragraph 2 is as follows:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

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INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES:

For President

T. COLEMAN ANDREWS

For Vice President

THOMAS H. WERDEL

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#19

A Challenge To Conservatives For A New Era

KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF

Mary D. Cain

EDITOR-MANAGER, THE SUN

SUMMIT, MISSISSIPPI

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL

CONSTITUTION PARTY CONVENTION

HOTEL TEXAS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

AUGUST 27, 1956

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DNP

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#21

DNP

ORGANIZATION

JK 2371. N1

#22

NATIONAL PARTY.

Letter of Acceptance of Edward B. Merrill, Candidate for Assembly, Fifth Assembly District.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1900.

PAUL FULLER, ESQ., and others, *Committee:*
63 William Street,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN,—I accept with pleasure the nomination offered me by the Independent Citizens of the Fifth Assembly District for the office of Assemblyman.

A nomination made thus directly by the people is a nomination to be valued above all others. In direct opposition to the usual methods, the people must take into their own hands the practice of making nominations before they can destroy the power of the bosses.

At the present time organized bands of men, representing themselves as the Republican or Democratic Parties, exploit for their personal benefit all parts of the governmental machinery, incidentally thereby corrupting all business classes and levying tribute through political bosses on every form of economic production.

The Republican boss and the Democratic boss are always ready to make reciprocal concessions in order to control the Government. The fact is, that both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are now owned by a set of promoters who make large fortunes out of them.

These promoters from time to time put forward the candidates for whom the people are allowed to vote. By careful management of the political machines in all local branches, the nomination to office of independent citizens is everywhere prevented, and, in this way only machine men get office.

Many people believe that some great change in the laws is required. *But really, what is needed is a change in the rulers, for, no matter how good the laws, the present rulers under the present system will manage to work them in a corrupt and selfish way.*

The only salvation our people can hope for *must come from themselves.* They have the power to elect candidates not chosen for them by their oppressors, candidates who will not, when elected, join hands to defeat the just hopes and wishes of the people at large. It seems to me to be the immediate duty of those of us who believe that the boss system can be destroyed, *to vote against all the bosses.* The only vote that permanently hurts any one boss is the vote against all bosses. Therefore, give to our people a chance to cast such votes as often as we have an election. In the coming contest I may not receive many votes, but in the course of the campaign I shall meet the men in our district who see that every time they vote for Croker's man or Platt's man, they are strengthening the hands of those who keep both the machines in their pay.

JK2391. N4

#23

Address of Thomas M. Osborne, before the Convention of the National Party, New York City, September 5, 1900.

Headquarters: 63 William St. (Room 37), New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen, Members of the National Party:

Twelve years ago, James Russell Lowell delivered an address before the Reform Club in New York City, on "The Place of the Independent in Politics."

"It is for the interest of the best men in both parties," he said, "that there should be a neutral body, not large enough to form a party by itself, nay, which would lose its power for good if it attempted to form such a party, and yet large enough to moderate between both and to make both more cautious in their choice of candidates and in their connivance with evil practices. If the politicians must look after the parties, there should be somebody to look after the politicians."

"It has been proved, I think," he added, "that the old parties are not to be reformed from within. It is from without that the attempt must be made, and it is the independents who must make it. If the attempt should fail, the failure of the experiment of democracy would inevitably follow."

1. Failure of Reform. There are many men who in the face of all experience still cling to the idea that political parties can be reformed from within; that if only good men would attend the caucuses with sufficient regularity that all would be well. It may not be undesirable, therefore, in outlining our position, to begin at the beginning.

While it might be conceivably possible, as a mere matter of theory, for good men to get good results out of the present caucus system; yet, as a matter of fact, the effort has been conscientiously made time and again, and it has failed. The drift of the parties is ever worse and worse. Why is this so? Because you cannot get decent men to sit down to play against loaded dice, no matter how much they may wish to reform the gambler. The chief result of reform within the party so far, has been to render the decent men silently co-responsible for political iniquity, while they battle in vain against corruption in the ranks.

Finding this course to be a failure, the reformer has tried the plan laid down in the address from which I have quoted. This is reform from without the party. A compact body of independents tries to act as a corrective force by throwing its weight now to this side and now to that, giving victory to the party that shows itself the most deserving.

Lowell was a shrewd and scholarly observer, looking at our politics and history with a breadth of mind and knowledge seldom equalled; and it seems a little strange, especially in view of his experience of politics before the war, that he should have laid such stress on this plan as to prophesy failure for the Republic in case it was not successful. As a matter of fact, we must now confess that, like the attempts at reform within the party which it superseded, his plan of political salvation is also a failure; and the reason is not far to seek. The success of the method depended upon the desire of the politicians above all things to win the election. When, therefore, one party put up an unfit candidate, the obvious plan to win the independent vote was for the other party to put up a fit one. But the political bosses know a game worth two of that; and we now find the doctrine openly acknowledged that defeat for the party is better than success with the aid of the Independents. So that it becomes the policy of our bosses to present us with two subservient or otherwise unfit candidates, and we have as a regular and formulated political system—the choice of evils.

Now, men do not like to choose between evils; but in politics where one natur-

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material will
ever be published
in any other
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H J H

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
in the
NATIONAL PARTY

#24

HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS
Lafayette Bldg., 138 N. La Salle St., Chicago

Name.....

No .....Street. Apt. No .....

City ....County.....State.....

Business.....

Located at .....

Former Political Affiliation .....

Dues are $2.00 per year and must accompany application; $1.00 for National Treasury and $1.00 for State Organization.

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

#25

Ward No. _____ COUNTY _____ Precinct No. _____

NATIONAL PARTY

Name .....

No.... .....Street. Apt. No.....

City.... .....County.....State.....

Business .....

Located at .....

Former Political Affiliation.....

Dues are $2.00 per year and must accompany application; $1.00 for National Treasury and $1.00 for State Organization.

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE NATIONAL PARTY

#26

GENERAL OFFICERS

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15 E. Fortieth St., New York City
Miss Marie Brehm, Vice Chairman
Long Beach, Cal.
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The National Party

HEADQUARTERS

LAFAYETTE BLDG. 138 N. LA SALLE ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EASTERN DIVISION
15 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 18, 1918.

To Friends of Public Ownership:

The whole country knows that private ownership of railroads and basic industries has failed under the strain of the war. Old party politicians, newspapers and business interests, however, refuse to acknowledge that the waste and inefficiency which the war has disclosed exists also in peace. Big business interests are determined that when the war is over the railroads and other industries, rehabilitated by Government funds and with all restrictive legislation repealed, shall return to private ownership and private profit, and plans to that end are already under way.

The provision for return of the railroads to private hands was carried in both House and Senate with an insignificant vote in each for straight Government ownership. This shows the attitude of Congress and of the old parties on this question.

The battle is on. The opposition to Government ownership is organized, persistent, active.

Unless its friends are equally active and can demonstrate political power; unless we build such a political organization as the National Party and send to Congress this fall men and women who stand for retaining the industrial advance forced by the war, this great opportunity will be lost and Government ownership of public utilities will be delayed, no one can tell how long. In its place we shall have a most reactionary period in which these utilities will be controlled by private companies, using Government funds and Government backing for private exploitation.

We enclose literature of the National Party showing its program for Government ownership and industrial democracy and urge you to lose no time in getting into the fight. We ought to elect fifteen or twenty Congressmen this fall and if we do, we can prevent any backward step being taken.

Let us have your membership in the National Party at once and your aid in building it to immediate political power for this cause. The people's backs are to the wall, we must advance and win ownership of railroads for the common service and welfare.

Are you with us?

THE NATIONAL PARTY,

National Secretary. National Chairman.

JK2391.N+ #27

PLATFORM

of the

National Party

Founded
October 4th, 1917

Principles, Spirit and Aims

Headquarters
Suite 1120 Masonic Temple
Chicago, Ill.

JK2391. N+ #28

PROGRAM FOR

CONSTRUCTIVE DEMOCRACY

Message and War Program of the

NATIONAL PARTY

An Appeal to the Heart and Brain of America.

Adopted Chicago, March 6-7-8, 1918

INTRODUCTION.

In 1776 this nation gave to the world the principle that "all men are created equal," as the foundation of political equality and self-government. Today this nation is fighting to establish the principle that all nations are created equal, the foundation upon which must be built the Republic of the World.

Out of the tremendous events of this war, if it is not to be fought in vain, must come an extension of democracy to every field of human life. This war is bringing a vast extension of power to all the people who do useful work. It is extending the functions and power of democratic government as an agent of the common good. It is developing equality of sacrifice in bearing the burdens of government. By its very destruction of

JK2391.N7 #29

PLATFORM

AND

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

NATIONAL PARTY

PARTY FOUNDED
OCTOBER 3-4, 1917

PLATFORM REVISED AND CONSTITUTION
ADOPTED MARCH 6-7-8, 1918

PRINCIPLES, SPIRIT AND AIMS

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LAFAYETTE BUILDING
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EASTERN DIVISION
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NEW YORK

JK2391.N7 #30

The National Party and What It Stands For

JK2391
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National Party News Bulletin

#31

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1918.

David C. Coates, who has just come to National Party headquarters, 1120 Masonic Temple, Chicago, to assume the position of active Chairman, has had a long and active career in the struggle of the people for industrial and political democracy.

He is a printer by trade, being an active member of the International Typographical Union for 30 years. He participated in the Populist campaign in Colorado in 1892, which gave the women of Colorado the vote, and went in 1893 with J. A. Wayland to Greensburg, Ind., to establish the Coming Nation, the first Socialist paper published in America. He organized the Colorado State Federation of Labor in 1896 and was its secretary and then president for four years, resigning the latter position when elected Lieutenant Governor of Colorado on the Populist ticket in 1900. He served in that position from 1901 to 1903, and while acting as governor of the state joined the Socialist Party in 1902. He labored consistently for labor legislation, women's suffrage and the Bucklin bill for progressive single tax.

In 1904 he moved to Idaho and then to Spokane, Wash., in 1908, in which latter state he participated in the successful fight for women's suffrage. He was an active spirit in the change of the city government of Spokane, Wash., from the old ward political system to the commission form. He was elected a member of the charter commission and credit is due him for the progressive feature of that charter, including the preferential voting system. He was elected one of the first city commissioners in 1911 and served until 1914, filling the two positions of Commissioner of Public Works and Commissioner of Public Safety with great credit as rendering real service to the people.

JK2391
.N4

#32

BILL AND THE MENCKENS

"Why that recall informed the wheat gamblers that they had nothing more to fear from North Dakota and see what they have done to us."

"Isn't that what the Grain Growers and Wheat Growers are trying to do?"

"There's plenty money to be had if we can show 'em that it will be paid back with interest and without trouble and expense."

BY
FARMER JOHN

Pictorial conception Lessing.

JK2391.N+ #33

Townley Made the League

"Mr. Townley, who says he made the League and who says he can destroy it—he is taking the platform and calling to the attention of the farmers and the public the faults and weaknesses of the men whom the farmers elected. He is showing up the inability of the dubs to take part in the affairs of government, and is doing more in one speech to discredit and destroy the Nonpartisan League than the Courier-News has done in all the editorial comment it has made since the first Townley emissaries crossed the borderline to put over the latest big idea.

"In point of fact he is denying the usefulness, the value and the very integrity of the Nonpartisan organization. He shows that he believes it is unable and unfitted for the purpose for which it was created. He is assailing the very foundations.

"And in assailing the foundations and undermining the confidence of the people in its value, he does not hold his hand back from personalities. He does not hesitate at all to impugn the good judgment and sound sense of Wm. Lemke. He harps upon 'green timber' and mentions Lynn J. Frazier in the next breath. He talks about knot-hole wood and drags in the name of J. N. Hagan very soon thereafter."—Editorial in Courier-News, March 8, 1922.

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TOWNLEY'S STORY

#36

"I sometimes tell them this story in other states, that we had to rent a hotel and sprinkle straw on the floor so they'd feel at home. They wouldn't open their mouths in the state house, but down there they'd talk."—Extract from Townley's speech at Bismarck, March 7, 1922, as reported in the Courier-News, March 9, 1922. (Townley was talking about the Nonpartisan League Legislators at Bismarck).

(OVER)

XJK2391.N+

TOWNLEY DISCUSSES MEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

#34

"But no set of men can stay in office any length of time without having a lot chalked up against them. They had things on our men; there is no use denying that."—Extract from Townley's Jamestown speech, March 6, 1922, as reported in the Courier-News, March 7, 1922.

(OVER)

XJK2391.N+

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(OVER)

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(OVER)

X-JK2391.N+

MONEY TALKS

#38

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(OVER)

KJK2391.N+

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(OVER)

X-JK2391
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#40

TO THE MEMBERS

OF THE

RADICAL PARTY

F037

OF MISSOURI.

On the sixth day of January, 1865, a Convention convened at St. Louis, called by a vote of the people for the purpose of—

1st.—Abolishing Slavery;

2d—Disfranchising Rebels;

And making such amendments to the Constitution as should become necessary.

The Convention happily, and thanks to the exertions of a few staunch Radicals, abolished slavery; but it did not disfranchise a single rebel, and instead of amending the Constitution in the spirit of the two great measures for which the Convention was called, it formed a NEW Constitution.

Thus the Convention was derelict in its duties in two ways:

1st. In that it did not obey the will of the people, when it adjourned without disfranchising rebels.

2d. In that it assumed a power not conferred upon it by the people; for instead of a few necessary amendments, it framed a new Constitution, which is worse in spirit, form and tendency than the old one.

In order to induce the citizens of the State to adopt this new Constitution, a test oath was embodied into it, which pretends to disfranchise all rebels, but which in reality and practice will only disfranchise the small *conscientious* portion of that class of people.

To cover the above trick and to make it doubly sure, the cry of "Copperhead" and "Rebel sympathiser," is hurled beforehand at every opponent.

The largest portion of the Missouri Radicals, however, are not willing to yield either to trickery or to intimidation, their right to frame, judge, adopt or reject the organic law under which they expect to live and prosper; and it is their opinion that the Constitution framed by the late Convention, is worse than the old one; that it is void of dignity, reactionary in its spirit, without proper logical connection or philosophical foundation; that it is utterly ruinous to the interests of the State, and that no man should be so mean and cowardly as to be cowed to its support against his conscientious convictions.

In consequence of this reactionary character of the new Constitution, the following call was issued by Radicals of St. Louis:

CALL FOR A MASS MEETING OF ALL RADICAL OPPONENTS TO THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The undersigned, members of the Radical party, for the purpose of giving expression to the almost universal opposition to the adoption of the Constitution, to be submitted for adoption or rejection to the voters of the State on June 6th, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet them in mass meeting on Monday evening, the 1st of May, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Turner Hall.

A number of prominent speakers will be in attendance.

James O Moody	Chas H Howland
Saml Reber	Chas P Johnson
Chas B Lord	Phillip Wergel
P A E Kornhauer	James Taussig
F A H Schneider	C C Simmons
Stephen D Barlow	Chas A Fritz
John T Fruis	Geo S Kellogg
Rob A Watt	Dr Chas Rosenheim
Christian Stadhlin	Chas B Moss
Edmund T Allen	Gus A Finkelburg
Wm D'Oench	A Montgomery
Benj Charles	Adolph E Kroeger
Robt J E Inbauer	Nicholas Ritzer
E B Thomas	H T Vahlkamp
Chas Beyer	Chas F Meyer
Theodore Ekerle	Charles Picker
O A Stifel	Geo Clemens
A Krinckhaus	Fred Hohenschild
J J Myers	Dr Chas Schuch
Fred Overstoltz	Louis Sapp
Chas Soedling	Phil Dalenheim

St. Louis 1865

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The Socialist Party

#41

Platform of 1908
Methods of Organization, Etc.

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SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM

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EXCHANGE & GIFT DIVISION

ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED AT CHICAGO, MAY 1908

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

"To-day the machinery and land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

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by

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National Constitution

of the

Socialist Party

JUL 19 1978

Amended by the National Convention of the Party May, 1912, and Approved by Referendum Aug. 4, 1912

Socialist Party

Issued by the National Office of the Socialist Party

111 N. Market St. CHICAGO

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CONSTITUTION *and* BY-LAWS

of Local Cleveland
Socialist Party

WORKERS SCHOOL LIBRARY

ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1909
AMENDED APRIL 15, 1912

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The New Socialism

With a Chapter on "You and Your Vote"

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By
Robert Rives LaMonte

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Debt by Socialist Party

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Fort Scott, Kansas

Socialist Lyceum

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SOCIALIST PARTY
WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

Circuit No. 1 Season 1912-1913

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Socialist Party Platform

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SEIDEL

Adopted by National Convention, May 1912 and by Membership Referendum August 4, 1912.

The representatives of the Socialist party, in National Convention at Indianapolis, declare that the capitalist system has outgrown its historical function, and has become utterly incapable of meeting the problems now confronting society. We denounce this outgrown system as incompetent and corrupt and the source of unspeakable misery and suffering to the whole working class.

Under this system the industrial equipment of the nation has passed into the absolute control of plutocracy, which exacts an annual tribute of hundreds of millions of dollars from the producers. Unafraid of any organized resistance, it stretches out its greedy hands over the still undeveloped resources of the nation—the land, the mines, the forests and water-powers of every state in the union.

In spite of the multiplcation of labor-saving machines and improved methods in industry, which cheapen the cost of production, the share of the producers grows ever less, and the prices of all the necessities of life steadily increase. The boasted prosperity of this nation is for the owning class alone. To the rest it means only greater hardship and misery. The high cost of living is felt in every home. Millions of wage-workers have seen the purchasing power of their wages decrease until life has become a desperate battle for mere existence.

Multitudes of unemployed walk the streets of our cities or trudge from state to state awaiting the will of the masters to move the wheels of industry.

The farmers in every state are plundered by the increasing prices exacted for tools and machinery and by extortionate rent, freight rates and storage charges.

Capitalist concentration is mercilessly crushing the class of small business men and driving its members into the ranks of propertyless wage-workers. The overwhelming majority of the people of America are being forced under a yoke of bondage by this soulless industrial despotism.

It is this capitalist system that is responsible for the increasing burden of armaments, the poverty, slums, child labor, most of the insanity, crime and prostitution, and much of the disease that afflicts mankind.

Under this system the working class is exposed to poisonous conditions, to frightful and needless perils to life and limb, is walled around with court decisions, injunctions and unjust laws, and is preyed upon incessantly for the benefit of the controlling oligarchy of wealth. Under it also, the children of the working class are doomed to ignorance, drudging toil and darkened lives.

In the face of these evils, so manifest that all thoughtful observers are appalled at them, the legislative representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties remain the faithful servants of the oppressors. Measures designed to secure to the wage earners of this nation as humane and just treatment as is already enjoyed by the wage earners of all other civilized nations have been smothered in committee without debate, and laws ostensibly designed to bring relief to the farmers and general consumers are juggled and transformed

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Socialist Party Platform

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Adopted by National Convention, May 1912 and by Membership Referendum August 4, 1912.

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Socialist Party Platform

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X-JK 2241
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Socialist Party Platform

DEBS

Adopted by National Convention, May 1912 and by Membership Referendum August 4, 1912.

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#52

Report of Bohemian Section

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To the National Committee:

Dear Comrades: The Bohemian Section submitted its last report to the national convention of the Socialist party, held in May, last year, at Indianapolis. At that time the Bohemian Section had 37 branches, with 800 members in ten states.

Since the convention the Bohemian Section has made very good progress. On May 1, 1913, the section had 52 branches, with 1,400 members in 16 states, as follows:

California—Los Angeles	1
Illinois—Chicago	14
Indiana—East Chicago	1
Iowa—Cedar Rapids	1
Maryland—Baltimore	2
Massachusetts—New Bedford	1
Michigan—Detroit	1
Missouri—St. Louis	1
Nebraska—	
Omaha	2
South Omaha	1
New Jersey—	
Elizabeth	1
Union Hill	1
New York—	
Buffalo	1
New York	1
Winfield	1
Ohio—	
Bellaire	1
Bridgeport	1
Cleveland	6
Pennsylvania—	
Allegheny	1
Groveton	1
Irwin	1
Loyalhanna	1
Monaca	1
Mt. Pleasant	1
North Braddock	1
Philadelphia	1
Texas—Lyra	1
Virginia—Glen Allen	1
Wisconsin—	
Manitowoc	1
Milwaukee	1
Racine	1
Total	52

The relations between all the state secretaries and the Bohemian Section are very good. Only in the state of Ohio the Bohemian Section could not at any price reach an agreement with the county organization in Belmont County in the case of recognition of the Bohemian branch at Neffs. This branch was always one of the best Bohemian branches and was organized seven years ago. The branch had paid its dues regularly through the office of the translator-secretary, but was not recognized as a party branch. When the members saw that they were not considered to be party members, they resolved not to pay any more dues until they are recognized as members with full rights. The branch sent the membership cards of its members and all the property, consisting of $21.60 in cash and some bonds of Socialist publications, to the translator-secretary, and asked for intervention. All efforts of the translator-secretary, the state secretary of Ohio, and of the national secretary to settle the matter with the county organization in Belmont County did not bring any satisfactory results, and the branch has not paid any dues since. It is the only instance where a Bohemian branch could not obtain recognition by the county organization. It re-

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CONSTITUTION

OF

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON

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SOCIALIST PARTY
WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITED

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Report of the Committee to Investigate Banking, Bank Credit, Currency and Monetary Systems of the United States.

As Made to the National Committee of the Socialist Party in Session May 10th, 1914.

Ludwig Lore

426

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ROCHESTER, N.Y.
JULY-4-5-1914

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SOCIALIST PARTY

MEETING NATIONAL COMMITTEE, MAY, 1915

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Ludwig Lore.

REPORTS OF FOREIGN FEDERATIONS

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PROGRAM

GRAND SOCIALIST RALLY!!

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Sunday, September 24th, 1916

Your insert in middle

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THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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Official Organ of the Socialist Party
of South Dakota

~~JUNE 1917~~

JULY 1917

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT SISSETON, S. D.

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.S6
#59

Report of Executive Secretary

Emergency National Convention

St. Louis, Mo.
April 7, 1917

St. Louis, Mo., April 7, 1917.

To the Delegates to the Emergency National Convention of the Socialist Party,

Comrades:

The Socialist movement of this country is met in convention to discuss a new situation. Our meeting marks an epoch in the history of American Socialism and our deliberations should be guided by the utmost care. No delegation to a Socialist Convention ever faced more serious problems, and I feel confident that each one is fully conscious of the grave responsibility imposed upon us by our constituents.

To some, the calling of this convention, on such short notice, seemed unwarranted, but the National Executive Committee came to its decision after long and full deliberation, taking into account the probability that those intrusted with governmental affairs might, at any moment, plunge us into the maelstrom of war and make our meeting at any future date, so long as war continues, ineffective or impossible.

When the war clouds began to gather, the National Emergency Committee at once met and the following is a chronological account,

X-JK2391
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Joint Report of Foreign Federation of the National Convention, Socialist Party

Dear Comrade:

Since the time the Foreign Federations were organized under their present form they have doubled their membership, as is shown by the following table:

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATIONS.

Name of Federation	Year Organized	Members	Present Membership
Finnish	1907	2,928	9,396
German	1913	3,620	5,159
Jewish	1913	1,631	3,214
Lithuanian	1915	1,554	2,262
So. Slavic	1911	1,133	2,604
Lettish	1916	900	900
Hungarian	1912	770	1,037
Bohemian	1912	674	1,421
Slovak	1913	431	867
Italian	1911	411	800
Scandinavian	1911	400	1,404
Total		14,452	29,055
Dues per year to National Office		$8,671.20	$17,433.00
Wages per year for Translators			10,768.00
Surplus		$8,671.20	$ 6,665.00

Although the National Office now pays wages to the Translators, the income from the foreign speaking branches is not cut down very

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SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION 1915

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION 1912

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION (EMERGENCY) 1917

Index 1912

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REPORT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY
REPORT OF GERMAN LANGUAGE FEDERATION
REPORT OF FINNISH FEDERATION
REPORT OF POLISH TRANSLATOR-SECRETARY
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REPORT OF SOUTH SLAVIC SECTION
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REPORT OF ITALIAN SECTION
LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION
MAJORITY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
REPORT OF THE LYCEUM DEPARTMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
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REPORT ON PRESS SERVICE
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REPORT OF LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
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PROCEEDINGS (EMERGENCY CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh Day Sessions, April, 1917)

PUBLICATION FILE

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#62

CONGRESSIONAL PLATFORM

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY

1918

National Office, Socialist Party
803 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

304

X-JK 2391
.S6

MANIFESTO AND PROGRAM

.G3

OF THE

Left Wing Section Socialist Party

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> "Proletarian revolutions, such as those of the nineteenth century, criticize themselves constantly; constantly interrupt themselves in their own course; come back to what seems to have been accomplished, in order to start over anew; scorn with cruel thoroughness the half measures, weaknesses and meannesses of their first attempts; seem to throw down their adversary only in order to enable him to draw fresh strength from the earth, and again to rise up against them in more gigantic stature; constantly recoil in fear before the undefined monster magnitude of their own objects—until finally that situation is created which renders all retreat impossible, and the conditions themselves cry out: *'Hic Rhodus, hic salta!'*"—KARL MARX, "Eighteenth Brumaire."

Issued by

Left Wing Section Socialist Party

43 West 29th Street, New York

1919

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#69 X-JK2391 .S6

National Platform Socialist Party

IN the national campaign of 1920 the Socialist Party calls upon all American workers of hand and brain, and upon all citizens who believe in political liberty and social justice, to free the country from the oppressive misrule of the old political parties, and to take the government into their own hands under the banner and upon the program of the Socialist Party.

The outgoing administration, like Democratic and Republican administrations of the past, leaves behind it a disgraceful record of solemn pledges unscrupulously broken and public confidence ruthlessly betrayed.

It obtained the suffrage of the people on a platform of peace, liberalism and social betterment, but drew the country into a devastating war, and inaugurated a regime of despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.

It promised to the American people a treaty which would assure to the world a reign of international right and true democracy. It gave its sanction and support to an infamous pact formulated behind closed doors by predatory elder statesmen of European and Asiac Imperialism. Under this pact territories have been annexed against the will of their populations and cut off from their source of sustenance; nations seeking their freedom in the exercise of the much heralded right of self-determination have been brutally fought with armed force, intrigue and starvation blockades.

To the millions of young men, who risked their lives on the field of battle, to the people of the country who gave unstintingly of their toil and property to support the war, the Democratic administration held out the sublime ideal of a union of the peoples of the world organized to maintain perpetual peace among nations on the basis of justice and freedom. It helped create a reactionary alliance of imperialistic governments, banded together to bully weak nations, crush working-class governments and perpetuate strife and warfare.

While thus furthering the ends of reaction, violence and oppression abroad, our administration suppressed the cherished and fundamental rights and civil liberties at home.

Upon the pretext of war-time necessity, the Chief Executive of the republic and the appointed heads of his administration were clothed with dictatorial powers (which were often exercised arbitrarily), and Congress enacted laws in open and direct violation of the constitutional safeguards of freedom of expression.

Hundreds of citizens who raised their voices for the maintenance of political and industrial right during the war were indicted under the Espion-

815 X-JK 2391 S6

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#66

THE OLD PARTIES and THE NEW ORDER

[The Socialist party adopted its platform and named its candidates at a national convention held in New York, May 8 to 15. This leaflet is the substance of an address delivered by Morris Hillquit at a great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on May 9.]

WITH this meeting the curtain of the presidential campaign of 1920 rises and the Socialist Party makes its opening bow to the American electorate. We are still alive, still in politics, more active and aggressive than ever, and facing our political opponents with the utmost composure and confidence.

While the old parties have the advantage of us in money, power, and for the time being in members, we have advantages outweighing theirs.

We are first in the field. While the old parties have an embarrassing choice of presidential aspirants from among the scores of self-appointed saviors of the country, and are spending millions to stimulate the spontaneous popular preference for their favorite candidates, the Socialist Party saves all that money and excitement. We have but one candidate, the man of the biggest heart, the finest soul and the most humane spirit in America, the saint in prison garb—Eugene V. Debs. Our candidate is in jail, but millions of citizens know that for the good of the country he should be free. The potential candidates of the old parties are all at large, but millions of citizens feel that for the good of the country some of them should be locked up.

Platforms Old and New

Then again, the old parties are still busy with the difficult task of building their platforms, trying to nail one precarious plank to the other to cover up the yawning chasms of a disordered world. Our platform is ready. It is the same old platform upon which the pioneers of the modern Socialist movement first issued their challenge to the whole world of capitalism. It will remain immutable and unshaken, until the last institution of human inequality and oppression, until the last vestige of exploitation of man by man, shall forever have disappeared from the face of the globe.

In this campaign besides, the Socialist Party has the advantage of being the only conservative force in American politics. We are practically alone in upholding the somewhat antiquated American ideal of government of the people, by the people, for the people.

The Democratic and Republican parties are revoluntionary organization trying to overthrow constituted American government by force and violence. Attorney General Palmer should go for them without delay.

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GO TO THE MASSES!

A MANIFESTO OF THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL

ALSO THE

Withdrawal Statement of the Committee for the Third International of the Socialist Party to the Members of the Socialist Party.

Workers' Council Pamphlet No. 1

Price: 10 Cents

Published by the
WORKERS' COUNCIL
Room 233, 80 East 11th St.
NEW YORK CITY

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Is Socialism Inevitable?

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MAR 26 1918

By AUGUST CLAESSENS

Price Ten Cents

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES
220 South Ashland Boulevard
CHICAGO

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Congressional Program of the Socialist Party, 1922

SPYA
61-7559-2-4710

The coming elections to Congress will be fought in the midst of a concerted onslaught of the profiteering interests against the toiling masses.

As soon as peace was concluded with the hostile powers of Europe our industrial magnates declared war against the workers of America.

Employers throughout the country, themselves organized in powerful associations, launched an "open shop" drive, with the object of depriving the workers of the right to organize and reducing them to a mass of incoherent and helpless units without defense or protection against the aggressive greed of their masters.

While the enormous fortunes "made" by the American profiteers during and after the war are mounting to heights that baffle human imagination, the very industrial free booters who appropriate these fabulous fortunes from the toil of their fellowmen, cut the meager wages of their workers and increase their work hours under the pretext of "deflating" the cost of commodities.

In this sordid campaign against labor the American capitalists have the full support of the subsidized press and all departments of the government.

By a series of crushing decisions the nine old men, without mandate from or accountability to the people, who constitute the Supreme Court of the United States, have nullified the Clayton Act, the only comprehensive piece of Congressional legislation ever enacted for the protection of labor in its struggles against economic opression, limited the rights of organized workers to recruit new members; paralyzed the effectiveness of their struggles by practically outlawing the use of pickets in strikes; delivered their union funds to the mercy of the employers, and set aside the law for the protection of young children from greedy exploitation in mines, mills and factories.

At the same time inferior courts of the United States and judges of state courts all over the country have perfected their government within the govern-

#71

Why I Joined The Socialist Party

By HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH

(The name of Harriot Stanton Blatch is known and honored by all intelligent Americans for her life long service in the cause of Woman Suffrage. As her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, fought for the abolition of chattel slavery as well as for the emancipation of women, so the daughter has always taken a keen interest in the Labor question as well as the question of sex equality. The Woman Suffrage fight is now won. Some suffragists might think it right to rest on their laurels. Not so Mrs. Blatch. Just at the moment when every effort was being made to crush the Socialist movement, she joined the Socialist Party and has thrown herself actively into its work. In this leaflet she gives some of her reasons for taking this step.)

Why did I join the Socialist Party? Because I believe in its fundamental tenets. It is the only party striking at the root evils, at capitalism, which permits of men harvesting where they do not sow, at the wage and salary system which sets worker against worker of both hand and brain, in wasteful competition. And it is only the Socialist Party which proposes through state pensions to free that usually forgotten and neglected toiler, the housewife and mother, from "sordid economic dependence." Those are the outstanding reasons of my allegiance to Socialism.

And why I joined the party just now instead of merely voting the Socialist ticket and letting my allegiance end at that, is another and more personal question: And here's the answer to that query:

By inheritance I have a lot of Revolutionary and Anti-Slavery blood in my veins. Not the sort of blood that praises a cause when the battle is won but fights for it in the darkest days on the firing line. When there's war on, I must get into the fray.

And there is war on. Socialism cannot amble along as in the days before 1914. The enemy is up and at us. It will crush every radical effort, if it can. My place than is out in the open on the radical side.

That's one reason for my stand — now here is another: One of the attacks being made on the cause I have at heart is that the Socialist Party is un-American, alien. I think that is an accusation just cooked up for the occasion, but it must be met as if made in good faith. I want to help the Party meet it, and so I place my one-thousand per cent Americanism at its disposal. Every American who believes in Socialism and who is descended from the founders of his country, should feel in honor bound to join the Party. And if he is a red blooded American with sand in his gizzard, he will do exactly that.

And just here may I slip in a word of wisdom from the days of our forefathers? Old Ben Franklin used to say to his co-revolutionists, "We must all hang together, or we will all hang separately." A deal of common sense

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A. B. C. OF SOCIALISM

(Declaration of Principles, Adopted by Cleveland Convention, 1924)

The Socialist Party is the party of the workers. It urges the workers to take economic and political power away from the capitalist class, not to establish themselves as a new ruling class, but to abolish forever all class divisions and class rule.

America today is not owned by the American people. Our so-called national wealth is not the wealth of the nation but of the privileged few. These few are the rulers of America. They are few in number but they dominate the lives of their fellow men. They own o jobs and determine our wages; they control markets and fix prices; they own our homes and fix rents; they own our food and set its cost; they own the press; they own the government and make our laws; they own our schools and mould the people's minds. The Socialist Party of the United States demands that the country and its socially useable industrial wealth be redeemed from the control of private interests and turned over to the people to be administered for the benefit of all.

The Socialist Party advocates the establishment of a system of co-operative and publicly owned and managed warehouses, markets, and credits to promote direct dealing between farmers and city consumers at the cost of the service in their mutual interests. This will reduce the cost of living, will assure to the farmers a proper compensation for their labor, and will enable them to escape from the twin curses of tenantry and mortgaged serfdom.

The socialization of industry, as Socialists conceive it, means more than is commonly understood in the term government ownership: it includes democratic administration through the elected and responsible representatives of the workers in the respective industries and of the workers as a whole.

The bulk of the American people are workers of hand and brain; men and women who render useful service to the community in the countless ways of modern civilization. They produce the nation's wealth but live in constant dread of poverty. They feed and clothe the rich, yet bow to their alleged superiority. They keep alive the industries, but have no voice in their management. They constitute the majority and can right all these social wrongs whenever they learn to use the power of their numbers.

The ruling class and their retainers cannot be expected to change the iniquitous system of which they are the beneficiaries. The workers alone have a direct and compelling interest in abolishing that system.

To do this the workers must be united in a political party and use it to enact such measures as will immediately benefit the workers, raise their standard of life, increase their power, and stiffen their resistence to capitalist aggression; and ultimately to transfer to the people ownership of large scale industries, beginning with those of a public character, such as banking, insurance, mining, transportation, communication, and the trustified industries, and extending the process as rapidly as conditions will permit, to the end that the exploitation of labor through rent, interest, and profit may finally be abolished.

X-JK 2391
S6
#173

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted in Convention in New York City April 1928

Approved by Referendum vote of Membership, Dec. 27, 1928

ISSUED BY
NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY
2653 Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

561

61-7559 X-JK 2391
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STATE PLATFORM
SOCIALIST PARTY
NEW YORK

#74

PREAMBLE

NEW YORK STATE is rich in everything to make a contented, prosperous and happy people. In its magnificent natural resources together with its modernized industrial organization there is the opportunity for every man, woman and child within its borders to enjoy a full life.

The great bulk of the people of this state, however, must struggle for a bare existence for themselves and dependents. In this state of millionaires, more than a million working class families live on wages below the standards set by impartial authorities as the minimum. In many homes, wives and children are compelled to labor to supplement the family income.

More than four billion dollars have been drained from the farm and industries of State and Nation for Wall Street speculation.

At a time of widely heralded prosperity, workers tramp the streets of our cities, and swarm to our centers of population and industry from the farms.

This Grim Fact Stands Out

Employment grows less stable and certain and the hazards of life for the masses of our people increase daily.

This grim fact stands out—the rewards for the producers lag tragically behind the phenomenally increasing powers of our productive system. "Prosperity" for the masses is an illusion.

To keep their jobs men are forced to hide their opinions, lose their independence, and become subservient endorsers of the bosses who employ them. A feudal state of mind is growing up which this party challenges as a menace to America.

Our largest city is in the hands of a political organization whose name for decades has been synonymous with unspeakable corruption. In the disguise of the "new" Tammany this same organization now essays to elect one of its Sachems President and take control of the national government.

Socialism Today

Published by the

SOCIALIST PARTY

CAMPAIGN ISSUES 1930

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Old-Age Pensions — Not Poor Relief
Attacking Corruption At Its Source
Society's Crime Against Criminals
Housing Within People's Means
Abolishing Labor Injunctions
Adequate Aid To Farmers
Forward To Socialism

Issued by the
Socialist Party of New York State
45 West 45th Street
New York City
Price: Twenty-five Cents

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National Constitution

and

Declaration of Principles

of the

Socialist Party

#77

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National Constitution adopted in convention at Milwaukee, 1932.

Declaration of Principles adopted in convention at Cleveland, 1924.

Published by
SOCIALIST PARTY
549 Randolph St.
Chicago

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By I. AMTER

Is The Socialist Party a Party of the Workers?

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Don't Throw This Vote Away

#79

THOMAS AND MAURER
COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND
112 East 19th Street New York City

438

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The Crisis in the Socialist Party

The Detroit Convention

Appeal by the

Committee for the Preservation of the Socialist Party

Provisional Executive Committee

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JASPER McLEVY, Conn.
JAMES MAUER, Pa.
EMMA HENRY, Ind.
JOHN C. PACKARD, Cal.
GEORGE H. GOEBEL, N. J.
ALGERNON LEE, N. Y.
LOUIS WALDMAN, N. Y.
ALEXANDER KAHN, Chairman Action Com.

EDWARD CASSIDY, Treasurer
M. GILLIS, Asst.
LOUIS HENDIN, Executive Secretary

•

COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY
1 Union Square, New York

3832 Com. 11
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#181

*Socialist Party CANDIDATES and PLATFORM

1932

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We are facing a breakdown of the capitalist system. This situation the Socialist party has long predicted. In the last campaign, it warned the people of the increasing insecurity in American life and urged a program of action which, if adopted, would have saved millions from their present tragic plight.

Today, in every city of the United States, jobless men and women by the thousands are fighting the grim battle against want and starvation, while factories stand idle and food rots on the ground. Millions of wage-earners and salaried workers are hunting in vain for jobs, while other millions are only partly employed.

Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage-earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and on the farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries.

Goods pile up. Factories close. Men and women are discharged. The nation is thrown into a panic. In a country with natural resources, machinery and trained labor sufficient to provide security and plenty for all, masses of people are destitute.

Capitalism spells not only widespread economic disaster, but class strife. It likewise carries with it an ever present threat of international war. The struggle of the capitalist class to find world markets and investment areas for their surplus goods and capital was a prime cause of the world war. It is today fostering those policies of militarism and imperialism which will, if unchecked, lead to another world conflict.

From the poverty, insecurity, unemployment, the economic collapse, the wastes and the wars of our present capitalistic order, only the united efforts of workers and farmers, organized in unions and cooperatives and, above all, in a political party of their own, can save the nation.

The Republican and Democratic parties, both controlled by the great industrialists and financiers, have no plan or program to rescue us from the present collapse. In this crisis, their chief purpose and desire has been to help the railroads, banks, insurance companies and other capitalist interests.

The Socialist party is today the one democratic party of the workers whose program would remove the causes of class struggles, class antagonisms and social evils inherent in the capitalist system.

It proposes to transfer the principal industries of the country from private ownership and autocratic, cruelly inefficient management to social ownership and democratic control. Only by these means will it be possible to organize our industrial life on a basis of planned and steady operation without periodic breakdowns and disastrous crises.

X-JK 2391
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What Socialism Is and Is Not

#32

By NORMAN THOMAS
(Socialist Candidate for President, 1932)

In a world where Socialism is so great a force, lots of people who ought to know what Socialism is are all mixed up. A great many insist on confusing Socialists and Communists, while some find it fashionable to announce that Socialists are only social reformers.

Norman Thomas

Socialism, because it is a big and living thing, allows room for some differences of opinion within its ranks, but it is just as impossible for a man to be at the same time a Bolshevik-Socialist-Anarchist as it would be to be a Buddhist-Christian-Agnostic. Basically Socialists are characterized by these things:

What We Believe

1. We believe that the development of a machine age has brought us to a place where our only escape from disaster lies in the social ownership and management for use, not profit, of things necessary for the common life; that is to say, land, natural resources, and the principal means of production and distribution.

2. Socialists are internationalists. That doesn't mean that we do not love our own nation and want to make it more truly a nation worthy to be loved. It means that in an interdependent world where you can't even eat a decent breakfast without dependence on food from far distant lands, the workers must cooperate in large economic policies. It means that we teach a solidarity of workers across racial and national lines as the only hope for peace and happiness among men.

3. Socialists are believers in democracy. We are not democrats at the price of Socialism but we believe that at least in a country like America, with our democratic tradition, we must depend on a genuine democracy of the workers, and not on any dictatorship. To believe in democracy does not mean that we do not affirm the fact of a basic conflict in interest between a small owning class and the mass of workers. This is the class struggle which we hope to end by establishing the classless society of Socialism. But democracy in our country, better than any dictatorship, we think, will serve the interest of the great mass of workers, who are the mass of people, as against the interest of some one group of them.

Perhaps the best way I can make these statements clear is to repeat some questions that I am continually asked and give my answers to them.

Socialists and "Reds"

1. ARE YOU SOCIALISTS "REDS" AND REVOLUTIONISTS? We are, but not in the bogeyman's sense that a lot of folks have been taught to understand. The toilers, the oppressed—among others the early

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National Platform Socialist Party, '32

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Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage-earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and on the farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy back only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries.

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Capitalism spells not only widespread economic disaster, but class strife. It likewise carries with it an ever present threat of international war. The struggle of the capitalist class to find world markets and investment areas for their surplus goods and capital was a prime cause of the world war. It is today fostering those policies of militarism and imperialism which, if unchecked, lead to another world conflict.

From the poverty, insecurity, unemployment, the economic collapse, the wastes and the wars of our present capitalistic order, only the united efforts of workers and farmers, organized in unions and cooperatives and, above all, in a political party of their own, can save the nation.

The Republican and Democratic parties, both controlled by the great industrialists and financiers, have no plan or program to rescue us from the present collapse. In the crisis, their chief purpose and desire has been to help the railroads, banks, insurance companies and other capitalist interests.

The Socialist party is today the one democratic party of the workers whose program would remove the causes of class struggles, class antagonism and social evils inherent in the capitalist system.

It proposes to transfer the principal industries of the country from private ownership and autocratic, cruelly inefficient management to social ownership and democratic control. Only by these means will it be possible to organize our industrial life on a basis of planned and steady operation without periodic breakdowns and disastrous crises.

HX89 X-JX 2591 .S6 #85

NORMAN THOMAS for President

Socialist Party CANDIDATES *and* PLATFORM 1932

JAMES H. MAURER for Vice President

We are facing a breakdown of the capitalist system. This situation the Socialist party has long predicted. In the last campaign, it warned the people of the increasing insecurity in American life and urged a program of action which, if adopted, would have saved millions from their present tragic plight.

Today, in every city of the United States; jobless men and women by the thousands are fighting the grim battle against want and starvation, while factories stand idle and food rots on the ground. Millions of wage-earners and salaried workers are hunting in vain for jobs, while other millions are only partly employed.

Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage-earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and on the farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy back only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries.

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#86

NORMAN THOMAS
for President

Socialist Party Candidates *and* Platform

JAMES H. MAURER
for Vice President

1932

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From Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Ave., New York, 10/19/32.

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For Release in A.M.'s Friday, October 21, and thereafter.

#188

SPEECH BY NORMAN THOMAS.....(Thursday, October 20)

An address by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, delivered from Columbus, Ohio, on the anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs, was broadcast over the WABC-Columbia network at 8:15 to 8:30 P.M., EST, Thursday, October 20.

The complete text of his talk follows:

It is a joy to me to think that, thanks to the generosity of friends of our Socialist cause, I can at this time speak to my fellow citizens not only in the 38 states I have visited but in the other states and the many cities which to my sorrow I could not visit.

Socialists will not need to be reminded that this is the anniversary of the death of our beloved leader, that great American, Eugene V. Debs. His place in history and in our affairs was unique. Champion of the workers, fearless prophet of justice and peace, he was a lover of men such as the world has rarely seen. He has no successor. None can replace him in our hearts. For six years his voice on earth has been stilled, yet he ever lives in our memories. And now, when the times have proved in the misery of this hour how right he was in prophecies of the doom of capitalism, now, when our earth is green again from the seeds of Socialist hope which he sowed with lavish and unresting hand, we honor him most by our service to the cause to which he gave the full measure of devotion. His soul goes marching on. In this hour of challenge and opportunity we honor him most by no monument of bronze or stone, but by the living memorial of a mighty movement of workers with hand and brain who together seek the cooperative commonwealth in which by anticipation his spirit lived even when men kept his body behind prison bars.

(More)

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Socialist Party: Words and Deeds

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ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY

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#90

Socialism *and* Americanism

NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, is a worthy object of any good government."
—Lincoln

King George once tried to tax the American Colonists without allowing them to decide how large the taxes should be, or what they should be used for. Americans thus had their taxes determined by people whom they did not elect and over whom they had no control. To end that injustice, the American Colonists started a revolt with the slogan "No Taxation without Representation." They won, and they settled THAT issue.

WHAT ABOUT WAGES, HOURS, AND THE RIGHT TO WORK?

From the point of view of the workers, there are more important questions than determining taxes. Determining hours of labor; and deciding the even more vital question of whether we shall be allowed to work or not; whether factories shall operate full time or part time, or lay off help or take them on, or replace men by women, children, or machines—all these are more important questions than taxation. Yet none of these questions are determined by the representatives of the workers. They are determined by the representatives of the owners of industry. Many of these owners are absentees; they do not work in the industry in which they are owners, nor do they even live in the same community in which it is located. Yet they, through their representatives, the Boards of Directors, control our wages, hours and jobs. Since not the workers, but the owners, elect the Boards of Directors who choose the officers and manage the great corporations of the country, this situation means that the workers of America have their wages determined without representation, their hours of labor determined without representation, and the very question of whether or not they shall have a chance to work at all is determined without representation.

If determining taxes without representation was enough cause for the great men who founded America to start the American Revolution, surely to have the masters of industry fix wages without representation, decide hours of labor without representation, and to have them determine without representation, whether they will give us a chance to work at all, is enough to cause a more constructive sort of revolt—a revolt at the ballot box. This is just what we Socialist want. We want to end industrial autocracy and have industrial democracy. That is, we want to carry the genuine principles of Americanism into industry.

ARE ALL MEN BORN "FREE AND EQUAL"?

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created free and equal." These are the ringing words of the Declaration of Independence on which a new nation was founded.

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An Appeal to the Membership of the Socialist Party

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By

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March 1934

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Supplement to Maryland Leader

WHAT SOCIALISTS STAND FOR

#104

PLATFORM

OF THE

Socialist Party

of MARYLAND

ADOPTED MAY 1934, STATE CONVENTION, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

All Workers of hand and brain in Maryland should

VOTE FOR

DR. BROADUS MITCHELL ..... *For Governor*
ELISABETH GILMAN ..... *For U. S. Senator*
WILLIAM A. TOOLE ..... *For Attorney-General*
LEE H. LACEY ..... *For Comptroller*
IRVIN R. MIDDLEKAUFF ..... *For Clerk of the Court of Appeals*

FOR CONGRESS

OSWALD S. HUNT ..... Second District
DR. S. M. NEISTADT ..... Third District
DR. NAOMI RICHES ..... Fourth District
SAMUEL R. ANGEL ..... Fifth District
MERLE C. BOYER ..... Sixth District

Vote The Entire Socialist Ticket

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Congressional Platform of the Socialist Party

#95

Adopted in Convention at Detroit, June 3, 1934

In a world of continued crisis it is not necessary to prove the breakdown of the capitalist system.

In America alone there are more than 10,000,000 unemployed.

The government seeks to stabilize capitalism by subsidizing scarcity. In our so-called "recovery" wages lag behind profits. Military expenditures are the highest in history save in the midst of war.

"One Sole Purpose"

The Socialist party, therefore, in this congressional campaign, commits itself and all candidates anew to the one sole purpose of establishing the cooperative commonwealth, the economic foundation of which is social ownership and management for use and not profit. Only as we establish this new order and abolish the predatory society can we share the abundance which machinery makes possible. For this high end we summon workers with hand and brain, of every race, creed and color, in city and country, to unite with us to achieve power to transform a system which has proved itself the mother of poverty and war.

We, and all whom we may nominate, are pledged to work unceasingly for the orderly transfer of banks and public utilities, natural resources and key industries to social ownership and democratic management. We and all whom we may nominate are pledged to vote against war and armaments.

"To Relieve the Suffering"

Until the means of production and distribution are dedicated to the welfare of the producers of wealth instead of to the profit of a small group of owners, poverty, insecurity and wars will continue as a natural

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Draft For A Program

FOR THE

#98

Socialist Party

OF THE UNITED STATES

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Published by
SOCIALIST CALL
21 E. 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

November, 1935 Price, 10c

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FOR A

SOCIALIST AMERICA

1936
National Platform
Socialist Party

For President: NORMAN THOMAS
Vice President: GEORGE A. NELSON

A Constructive Program
A Call to Action . . .

561

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FOR A SOCIALIST AMERICA

1936

National Platform

Socialist Party

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For President: NORMAN THOMAS
Vice President: GEORGE A. NELSON

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A Constructive Program...
A Call to Action . . .

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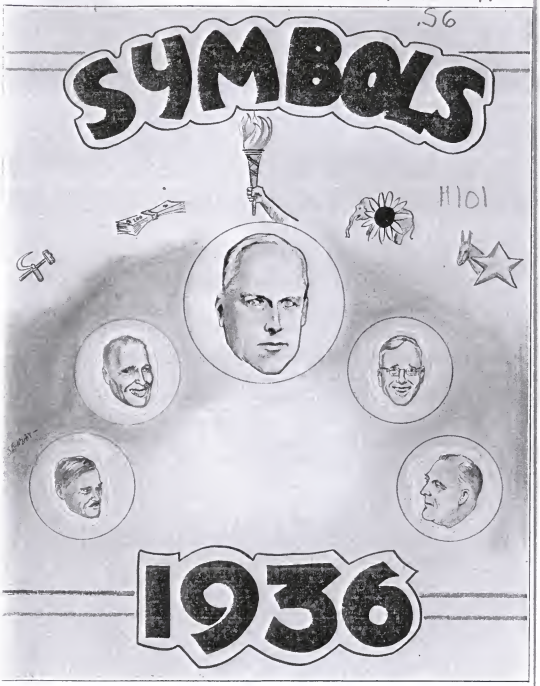

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The Socialist Party
National Headquarters
549 Randolph Street
Chicago, Ill.

FEB 17 1936

For Immediate Release
February 6, 1936

"Abraham Lincoln - A Real American" by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Published by the Socialist Party of the U.S.A., 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 16 pp.

"Let us cease to lend our ears to false prophets and unite under this slogan to achieve the goal set for us by Abraham Lincoln: 'It is a worthy object of any good government to see that every laborer receives the full product of his toil.'"

With these ringing words, Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, concludes his pamphlet on "Abraham Lincoln - A Real American."

The pamphlet is rich in quotations that the reader did not run across in the history book he used in school.

Did you know that Lincoln carried on a correspondence with Karl Marx?

Did you know that Lincoln called upon the workers to unite not only nationally but internationally?

Did you know that Lincoln walked a long distance in order to visit and read the books in the library of New Harmony, Ind., a cooperative colony established by Robert Owen?

Nothing could be more complimentary to both Lincoln and Gene Debs than to be compared to each other. This is what Mayor Hoan does as he traces the similarity of the childhood of the two great Americans and the common ideals both held.

The lessons which Hoan draws from Lincoln's philosophy are challenges which cannot be passed over lightly by intelligent readers.

Says Hoan: "Shall we continue to pile up these enormous surpluses? Shall we without protest, face starvation in the midst of plenty? Shall we follow the Roosevelt theory of destroying in part these surpluses so as to increase prices and thus further diminish the amount of such goods that labor can purchase? Or shall we think in terms of how the philosophy of Lincoln may be put into actual operation, how to give to each laborer the full product of his toil, so that surpluses can be purchased and increased wealth used steadily to improve the conditions of those who work?"

The pamphlet is published by the Socialist Party of the U.S.A., 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Single copies by mail are 10 cents. Bundle rates are 50 cents for 12 copies, $1 for 25 copies and $3.50 for 100 copies.

# # # #

Lincoln, Abraham, pres. U.S., 1809-1865.

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SOCIALIST NEWS BUREAU
1376 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

June, 1936

Feature Service.

#104

ELEVEN AND A HALF MILLION UNEMPLOYED---

BUT THIS IS PROSPERITY!

by Joel Seidman
(Socialist News Bureau)

With business activity fluctuating about the estimated normal mark, the belief is growing that we are now experiencing prosperity, or the closest to it that we are likely to come under the existing economic order.

The business index of the New York Times, which is based on freight car loadings, steel mill activity and electric power, automobile and lumber production, has been within several points of the estimated normal since early April. Except for a weak or two in the summer of 1933, this level has not been approached since the middle of 1930.

This increased production, however, is having singularly little effect upon unemployment. In 1930, when the business level was about the same as the present, there were about 4,000,000 jobless, according to American Federation of Labor estimates. Today, however, the number of unemployed is about 11,500,000.

Production cannot be expected to rise much more before another crash sets in. Already the stock market is shaky, as a result of too rapid speculative rises in stock prices. With production running ahead of employment and pay rolls, the way is set for another crash similar to that of 1929. The danger is, not that after more than six years we are still in the depression, but that what we are now experiencing, relatively speaking, is prosperity.

Unquestionably production has increased during 1936. In the first quarter of the year production was about 10 per cent above the corresponding period of 1935. This figure for the second quarter will show an even greater margin of improvement, probably reading about 18 per cent. Not since the spring of 1930 has industrial production been so high.

The automobile industry for the last three months has exceeded its 1927-1930 average, and will have its highest first half production since 1929. Retail sales of General Motors in April were higher than in any other month in its history. The steel industry, for the first time since June, 1930, has reached 70 per cent of capacity, and it is now just under that figure. Power production is 10 per cent above the 1929 peak. Freight car loadings, on the other hand, are far behind, averaging only about 70 per cent of the 1923-1931 average, or about two-thirds of the 1929 figure.

While production has raced ahead, however, employment and payroll figures have lagged far behind. The latest A. F. of L. estimate, while it shows a gain in employment of 726,000 in April, leaves a total of 11,506,000 in the jobless army. Roughly half of those who found work in April were taken on by farmers or for the Easter season in retail stores.

From April, 1935, to April, 1936, production has increased 16 per cent. The number of jobless, however, has been reduced only by about 900,000. At this rate the A. F. of L. estimates, business can be expected to provide jobs for only about one-third of the unemployed. The remaining 8,000,000 will remain out of work even though business makes a striking recovery.

Nor is the reason hard to find. The output per man-hour in American factories increased 36 per cent from 1929 to 1935. The average hourly wage, by way of contrast, increased only two per cent, and hours were reduced only 24 per cent. Even with shortened hours and slightly higher hourly wages, the labor cost per unit to employers was reduced by 14 per cent.

Within the last year the trend has become even worse, for, with the nullification of the codes, hours have been lengthened. The output per man-hour in manufacturing in January, 1936, was 3.5 per cent above the average for 1935, but hours had been increased by 1.2 per cent. Employment, as a result, rose only 67,000, whereas 143,000 jobs could have been created had hours not been lengthened.

Since last year, two and one-quarter hours have been added to the working week in manufacturing employment. Factory payrolls are only at about three-fourths of the 1923-25 average, and the Supreme Court decision invalidating minimum wage laws makes a rapid rise all but impossible.. Even with the protection of such laws, average hourly earnings in hotels, for example, were only 29 cents, and weekly earnings only about $14. The laundry and the dyeing and cleaning industries, among others, were scarcely better.

Despite the business improvement, the number on relief is not decreasing. In May, 1936, a total of 19,000,000 to 20,000,000 people, or about 15 per cent of the entire population, were on relief. This was about the same number as in May, 1936, and it was higher than the number for the same month in 1933 or 1934.

(more)

FROM
NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
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June 11, 1936

#105

"A PLAGUE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES" DECLARE SOCIALISTS

TO REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

The National Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party issued the following statement:

After listening these past few days to the loud declamations of the old party statesmen, American workers and their families can say with conviction: "A plague on both your houses!"

Two current events give the measure of the old parties. First, there is the Republican convention. That body has achieved a new low record for political hypocrisy. Senator Steiwer denounced with cheap rhetoric the record of the Administration which he had helped to make by voting to support most of the measures which he criticized. Then came ex-President Hoover from the State of Mooney and Billings, the state of the Vigilantes and the Imperial Valley oppression, against which he has not protested, to praise the beauties of liberty under the Republican party and the rule of the rich. He had nothing constructive to offer except by inference a return to those Republican principles and practices which brought us to the ruin from which we have not yet recovered. And this sort of thing was greeted with a great demonstration by a Convention which wants to persuade the masses that it speaks with the voice of Kansas, and not of the Liberty League.

But to progressive and labor forces the speech by President Roosevelt at Little Rock, Arkansas, is more significant. American workers have been made familiar with the argument that labor should support Roosevelt on his record. Let us look at that record as revealed in Arkansas.

Mr. Roosevelt made an ingenious use of a historical occasion to criticize by inference the Supreme Court. But he dared not make one specific proposal to deal with the problem of the Constitution and the Court. Apparently in this all important matter he wants the voters to give him a blank check, a free hand to do or say after the election what he thinks is politically expedient. The gentlemen who have promised to deliver labor's vote to Roosevelt have not even exacted from him the price of a plain statement of his stand on an all important issue.

But that is not the worst of it. If Mr. Roosevelt is a friend of labor there is no better place than Arkansas to prove it.

In the cotton fields of Arkansas, as of other Southern states, slavery has not been abolished. Wages for field hands run from 50 to 75 cents a day. When there is a shortage of field hands, workers are arrested for "vagrancy". They are fined heavily. Then a cotton planter bargains with the County to let

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#106

From:
SOCIALIST NEWS BUREAU,
1376 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

June 13th, 1936.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

BIG BUSINESS CHIEF DONOR TO DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

By John Herling.

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The bread cast upon the waters by the Roosevelt administration is being returned in the form of cookies to the Democratic National Committee. The cake is yet to come!

In the financial report submitted to the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Democratic party, a list of contributors shows that $302,550 worth of advertising space has been bought in the Democratic "Souvenir Handbook".

The workers of Remington-Rand, Inc., who have been waging a bitter strike against the officials of that hard-shelled company, may be pleased to learn that their bosses contributed $5,000 to the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt. Rubber workers will bounce up and down in ecstatic joy at the knowledge that both the Goodyear and Firestone companies crashed through with $3,125 each. Swift, Armour and Cudahy also came across with a lot of ham for the Democratic reelection picnic.

Among the non-industrialist givers to the campaign chest of the Democratic party is the United Mine Workers of America, which came across with $5,000.

Distillers and brewers led all the rest in contributing $73,000 for space; manufacturers of auto parts and airplane manufacturers $27,500; oil companies $15,000; the rest scattered.

A partial list of the contributors follows:

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation,..$	2,500	Calvert-Maryland Distilling Co.$	2,500
W. P. Chrysler.....	7,500	Schenley Products Co.,.....	7,500
United Mine Workers Of America	5,000	Penn.Mutual Insurance Co.,Phila.	2,500
Anheuser-Busch, Inc., ...	6,000	U.S. Steel Corporation.....	5,000
Royal Typewriter Company.....	2,000	Joseph Schlitz Brewery Co.,....	2,500
Union Carbide Company.....	2,500	Remington-Rand, Inc.,.....	5,000
Sinclair Refining Company....	2,000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.,....	3,125
Sears, Roebuck & Company.....	2,000	Addressograph-Multigraph Co.,..	2,500
Chevrolet Motor Co.,.....	2,000	Continental Distilling Corp.,.. Phila.	2,000
Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp...	2,500	York Ice Machine Corp.,.....	2,000
General Electric Company.....	3,125	Holland Furnace Company.....	2,500
Hiram Walker, Inc.,.....	3,125	Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.,.	3,125
Olds Motor Works.....	2,000	Cudahy Packing Co.,.....	2,500
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.,.	2,500	Standard Oil Co. of N. J.....	2,000
Associated American Distilleries Inc.,	10,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.....	1,250
American Tobacco Company.....	2,500	Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York.,.	3,125
S. H. Kress & Company.....	1,250	Wabash Portland Cement Co.,....	2,500
Armour & Company.....	2,500	Swift & Company.....	2,500
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.....	3,125	David A. Schulte Company.....	2,500
Charms Company.....	600	Eastman Kodak Company.....	625

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FROM
NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. ✦ TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3345

For Friday, July 10 papers.

#107

PROFITS RACE AHEAD WHILE WAGES CREEP

Fresh Collapse Not Distant,
Declares Socialist Committee

The National Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party today declared that the "present upward swing of the business curve points, not to returning prosperity, but to a new crash in the not far distant future."

The Socialist committee went on to say that "lack of mass purchasing power can lead only to fresh collapse." According to a study made for the committee by Dr. Joel Seidman, profits and dividends have shown a rapid increase while the wage level has risen only imperceptibly. It is pointed out that the public debt has reached $34,000,000,000, "the highest in history". And, furthermore, "had the proper taxes been levied upon the wealthy, instead of money borrowed from the bankers, this debt would not exist."

The report follows:

"The present upward swing of the business curve points, not to returning prosperity, but to a new crash in the not far distant future. So long as employers and stockholders monopolize the country's increased income, with workers getting little or nothing of it, the resulting lack of mass purchasing power can lead only to fresh collapse.

"This is the situation now developing in the United States. The business index of the New York Times passed the estimated normal point in May for the first time in six years. In the latter part of June it stood several points above that figure, at the highest level since April, 1930.

PROFITS RACE AHEAD

"Profits have raced far ahead of production. In the first half of 1936 production was 15 per cent above 1935. Corporation profits for the first quarter of this year, however, ran 50 per cent above last year, and second quarter profits are expected to exceed the corresponding period of 1935 by 75 per cent.

AND DIVIDENDS TOO

"Dividends declared in June reached the largest total for that month since 1931. A total of $295,000,000 was declared, as compared with $255,000,000 for June of 1935, an increase of 16 per cent. Dividends for the first six months of 1936, similarly, reached the highest figure for that period in five years, with $1,661,000,000 declared This compares with $1,382,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1935, a rise of 20 per cent.

(more)

From:
NATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY,
1376 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

X-JK2391
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For Saturday, July 11, papers

#108

RADIO SPEECH BY NORMAN THOMAS.

Over Blue Network of National Broadcasting Company,

Friday, July 10, at Midnight, E.D.S.T.,
(11 p.m. E.S.T)

To Be Delivered From New York City

Behind the tumult and shouting of our quadrennial political campaign there are certain basic, absorbing questions that we ought to be asking. They cannot be answered by rival professions of devotion to such noble abstractions as liberty and democracy. Everybody - Landon, the Liberty League, William Randolph Hearst, Roosevelt, Senator Robinson from Arkansas, Governor McNutt, author of Indiana's military law - professes devotion to liberty and democracy. The question is: what kind of liberty, and whose liberty?

Parties are means, not ends. Their value depends upon how they help us to answer these insistent questions: Why, if the experts are right and we have the resources and equipment to make $2500 a year a minimum for each worker and his family, should farmers and workers count themselves lucky to average a thousand or twelve hundred? Why, with all our unsatisfied needs, should there be more than eleven million unemployed? Why should we be reducing crops when the children of the sharecroppers go in rags and suffer from pellagra; that unnecessary disease of malnutrition? If every party loves liberty, why are Mooney and Billings still in jail? Why is there a Black Legion, a revived Ku Klux Klan in Florida, Vigilantes in California, peonage and terrorism in Arkansas and Alabama? Why is the effort to organize steel workers a major social struggle? If every party loves peace, why do we spend a billion dollars, more than any nation in the world, on our army and navy? What answer have the parties?

We Socialists have our answer. We recite the grim facts of poverty, tyranny, and drift to war. We say: It is not the Old Deal or the New Deal that has failed. It is the system of which both are the expression. It is our social order, based on jingoistic nationalism and capitalism and the loyalties which go with them. Our escape from war and fascism depends upon our building a new order, a world federation of cooperative commonwealths.

(more)

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From:
National Affairs Committee of the
Socialist Party,
1376 National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

For Release Saturday, July 18.

Papers.

#109

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1936
ACCESSION DIVISION

ADDRESS BY NORMAN THOMAS,

AT INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

On Friday, July 17, 1936

The Socialist party this year is campaigning for Socialism - the one hope of plenty, peace and freedom. This ought not to be news. If it is news, it is because other parties, even the communists, profess that the immediate issue is "democracy" - all of them profess to favor that - against "fascism", reaction, personal dictatorship, or what have you. The difference between these warring groups concerns the nature of democracy, and who is its true friend.

We Socialists say that the more fundamental issue upon which democracy itself depends is Socialism against Capitalism. We do not say that there are no differences between the parties - or rather the candidates - or that the differences have no importance. We simply say that they are relatively unimportant, and that neither of the major partiss has a program adequate to our defense against war and fascism. Not that eithsr of the old parties in itself is as yet fascist, or engaged in fascist conspiracy. Fascism is a stage of capitalist disintegration not yet reached in America, or as yet consciously desired by important political leaders.

As to the diffsrences between parties, unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt is more progressivs, more alert to the human problems of his time than Mr. Landon, or the men and forces who made that highly synthetic candidate, and can break him. (But what I have said of Mr. Roosevelt certainly cannot be said of such of his associates as Vice President Garner, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, or Postmaster General Farley.)

One of the alarming and contemptible things about the campaign is the extraordinary hate many of our so called respectable classes, now vehement supporters of Mr. Landon, openly express for Mr. Roosevelt. I have never heard such hate or such incitement to possible violence in any radical meeting in New York's Union Square. The hate is as stupid as it is malignant. It comes from a class whose profit and prestige Mr. Roosevelt has temporarily saved by reforms which cost them very little.

(more)